Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW BOOKS.

Rosemary. By ALICE E. ALLEN. Boston: The Page Co. Pp. 96. 50 cents.

A good story about twins and their schooling.

Virginia of Elk Creek Valley. By MARY ELLEN CHASE. Boston: The Page Co. Pp. 297. $1.35 net.

This sequel to "The Girl From the Big Horn Country" is full of life, and contains many interesting characters.

A Place in the Sun. By MRS. HENRY BACKUS. Boston: The Page Co. Pp. 410. $1.35 net.

This is an interesting story of an animated young girl who succeeds in spite of the disadvantages of birth, by placing great faith in the theory that here in America every one has a chance to win.

The Barbarian. By BREWER CORCORAN. Boston: The Page Co. Pp. 305. $1.50.

The hero of this story was an ungainly country boy who goes to a boys' school and on account of a sensitive nature makes few friends at first. He has a good mind and is gradually led out into the interests of the school and other boys. A good, wholesome story.

Analytic Geometry and Calculus. By FREDERICK S. WOODS and FREDERICK H. BAILEY. Boston: Ginn and Co. Pp. 527. $3.00.

The present work is a revision and abridgment of the authors' "Course in Mathematics for Students of Engineering and Applied Science." The condensation of a two-volume work into one volume has been made possible partly by the omission of some topics which can well be postponed to a later course, but largely through a rearrangement of subject matter and new methods of treatment.

The rearrangement of material is especially seen in the bringing together into the first part of the book of all methods for the graphical representation of functions of one variable both algebraic and transcendental. This has the effect of devoting the first part of the book to analytic geometry of two dimensions, that of three dimensions being treated later when it is required for the study of functions of two variables. The transition to the calculus is made early through the discussion of slope and area. From this point on the methods of analytic geometry and the calculus are intermingled.

Among the subjects omitted are determinants, much of the general theory of equations, polars, and diameters related to conics, evolutes, complex numbers, and some types of differential equations. The book is intended primarily for first and second years in college or technical school. The number of problems offered, some two thousand in all, permits a variation of assignments from year to year.

A Course in Mathematical Analysis. By EDOUARD GOURSAT. Authorized translation by E. R. HEDRICK and OTTO DUNKEL. Boston: Ginn and Company. Volume II. Part II. Differential Equations. Pp. 300. $2.75.

Since the appearance in translation of Volume I, this treatise has exercised an increasing influence on mathematics instruction in the United States and is now recognized as one of the standard reference texts. Its wide use is due not only to the reputation of its author but to its clarity of style, its wealth of material, and the thoroughness and rigor with which the subjects are presented.

The second volume, in its French form, has long been as well and as favorably known as the first. It has now been radically revised, and the present edition is a translation of the revised edition of the text. Both volumes, in the American edition, are distinguished by unusual excellence of typographic workmanship and careful accuracy of translation.

Volume I treats the subjects studied in a second course in calculus in American colleges and prepares the way for the study of the higher branches of analysis—notably differential equations and the theory of functions. Volume II, issued in two separately bound parts, each of which corresponds to a course in many American colleges, covers the theory of functions of a complex variable and the theory of differential equations.

Laws of Physical Science. By EDWIN F. NORTHRUP. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pp. 210. $2.00 net.

The general propositions or laws of science, are the fundamental basis of all exact knowledge and mastery of physical forces, and their application. What man knows of the world he lives in, is dependent upon the recognition and application of these principles. Hitherto these have not been collected in one volume for ready reference and to enable the student and reader to obtain under a single view the very epitome of the world's heritage of exact knowledge. Professor Northup has performed a valuable service in filling this obvious gap in the literature of physical science.

The student in one branch of science, who has found it difficult to gain a knowledge of the important principles and facts in other brances, will find in this book exactly what he seeks to obtain—a broad view of the entire field of natural law. To those who wish to gain an intelligent grasp of our rich mental inheritance, without having the time or means to give years of study to the search, the "Laws of Physical Science" will come as a boon and a stimulus to further investigation and wider reading. The book is divided into six sections: mechanics; hydrostatics,